

EXPRESS MAIL NO. EV355037493US

**APPLICATION
FOR
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT**

**TITLE: MULTIBAND/MULTICHANNEL WIRELESS
 FEEDER APPROACH**

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SPECIFICATION

MULTIBAND/MULTICHANNEL WIRELESS FEEDER APPROACH

Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to microwave systems, and, more particularly, to feed networks between electronics and antennas located proximate the bottom and top of a support structure, respectively.

5 Background of the Invention

In wireless or cellular communications systems, a network of cells may be defined by spaced towers having antennas directed in particular directions. Usually, several antennas are mounted at or near the tops of the towers, while associated electronics, such as radio frequency (RF) power amplifiers, radios, and/or low noise amplifiers (LNAs), etc., are contained within small housings, or huts, located near the bases of the towers. Such an arrangement of a tower, antennas, and associated electronics are often referred to as a "base terminal station" (BTS) or "cell site". Moreover, some cell sites employ the same tower structure for a plurality of operators, such as AT&T, Sprint, Verizon, etc., utilizing multiple frequencies and/or applications.

Predominantly, cell sites utilize multiple coaxial cables that traverse the tower, connecting the electronics to the antennas. Unfortunately, such coaxial cables are typically very lossy, a significant amount of the power in signals being conducted by cables being dissipated or “lost” between the electronics and the

5 antennas. For example, for transmitting a signal, a RF power amplifier may be located at the base of the tower, while the associated antenna is at the top of the tower, a coaxial cable coupling the two. Consequently, for a given amount of power delivered to the antenna, the RF power amplifier must have the additional gain necessary to overcome any losses inherent in the coaxial cable. Often, a

10 RF power amplifier having the additional output power necessary is not realizable or is more expensive, thereby increasing the costs of the cell site, or, at a minimum, the performance of an existing amplifier may be reduced.

Conversely, in receiving a signal, the power incident on an antenna at the top of the tower is coupled, via a coaxial cable, to a radio or LNA at the base of

15 the tower. Typically, received signals are relatively low in power, and are further reduced in power by conducting through the coaxial cable. Moreover, noise, received by such coaxial cables, may reduce in the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N). One approach to improving the S/N is to locate amplifiers, typically LNAs, at the tops of the towers to overcome the noise problems associated with the coaxial

20 cables. However, the implementation and/or maintenance of tower top LNAs can be expensive, and the mounting and installation of LNAs somewhat difficult.

There is a need to provide a method and apparatus for coupling antennas located proximate the top of a support structure with electronics located proximate the base of the support structure to overcome losses typically

25 associated with coaxial cables.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the detailed description given below, serve to explain the principles of the
5 invention.

Figure 1 is a diagram of an antenna system including a multiband/multichannel wireless feeder mounted on a tower for purposes of explaining the principles of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a diagram, not to scale, of an exemplary
10 multiband/multichannel wireless feeder including an elliptical waveguide in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

Figure 2A is a cross-sectional view of the elliptical waveguide shown along line 2A-2A of Figure 2;

Figure 3 is a diagram, not to scale, of an alternative
15 multiband/multichannel wireless feeder including a circular waveguide in accordance with the principles of the present invention; and,

Figure 3A is a cross-sectional view of the circular waveguide shown along line 3A-3A of Figure 3.

Detailed Description of the Drawings

With reference to Figures 1-3A, wherein like numerals denote like parts, there is shown an antenna system and a multiband/multichannel wireless feeder for use therein. The wireless feeder is configured for coupling antennas located

5 proximate the top of a support structure with electronics located proximate the base of the support structure to overcome losses typically associated with coaxial cables. More specifically, the wireless feeder comprises a waveguide and a multiplexing waveguide network located at each end of the waveguide to combine frequencies and applications.

10 Referring initially to Figure 1, there is shown an exemplary antenna system 10 for purposes of explaining the principles of the present invention. Antenna system 10 includes at least one multiband/multichannel wireless feeder 12, mounted to a support structure, such as a tower 14. Tower 14 has a base 16, a portion of which is typically buried in the ground 18, and a top 20 proximate 15 to which multiple antennas 22a, 22b are mounted. Antenna system 10 may further include electronics 24 that couple to antennas 22a, 22b, having one or more polarizations, such as through wireless feeder 12, as will be described hereinafter.

Electronics 24 may be housed in a building or hut 26, or some other 20 suitable structure, at or adjacent tower 14, or some distance away from tower 14. In the antenna system 10 depicted in Figure 1, hut 26 is located on the same piece of real estate, or ground 18, as tower 14.

Wireless feeder 12 comprises a waveguide 28 and a multiplexing waveguide network 30 located at each end of waveguide 28. Waveguide 25 networks 30 couple different signals into waveguide 28 for transmission.

Waveguide networks 30 are configured to combine frequencies and applications.

A discussion of a "Multi-Port, Multi-Frequency Microwave Combiner with Overmoded Square Waveguide Section" may be found in U.S. Patent No. 4,491,810, the disclosure of which is fully incorporated herein by reference.

5 Those skilled in the art will appreciate that other combining networks, such as circular combining networks, may be used without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

For example, a first portion 32a of electronics 24 may be associated with a first service provider and/or application, while a second portion 32b of 10 electronics 24 may be associated with a second service provider and/or application. Moreover, each portion 32a, 32b of electronics 24 may include one or more radio frequency (RF) power amplifiers 34a, 34b and one or more radios or low noise amplifiers (LNAs) 36a, 36b. Thus, feeder 12 may combine or 15 multiplex frequencies, i.e., transmit and receive, in a manner that reduces the number of feeders required.

Further, as configured in Figure 1, antennas 22a, 22b may be associated with electronics 32a, 32b, respectively. Thus, antenna 22a may be utilized by a first service provider or used by a first application 32a, while antenna 22b may be simultaneously utilized by a second service provider or used by a second 20 application 32b. Thus, feeder 12 may also combine applications in a manner that reduces the number of feeders required.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that additional feeders may, along with any necessary associated antennas or electronics, be used as required for additional applications and/or service providers.

Referring now to Figure 2, a diagram of an exemplary multiband/multichannel wireless feeder 12' including an elliptical waveguide 28' is shown. Figure 2A shows a cross-sectional view of elliptical waveguide 28' along line 2A-2A of Figure 2 for purposes of further illustration.

5 An advantage of an elliptical waveguide is manufacturing and/or installation convenience. An elliptical waveguide is often comprised of a strip of copper that is corrugated, folded over, welded and jacketed. Further, elliptical waveguides are typically available in continuous lengths up to practical shipping limits of approximately 3,000 feet, the only joints being connectors at each end.

10 The connectors of elliptical waveguide 28' are indicated a reference numeral 38. Portions 40 of connectors 38 form a transition between the elliptical cross-section 2A-2A and a rectangular coupling (not shown), as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

Another advantage of an elliptical waveguide is ease of installation. Thus, 15 unlike a rigid or rectangular waveguide, an elliptical waveguide may be bent or curved without damage, and more importantly, without electrical degradation. This curving eases installation of the elliptical waveguide, such as transitioning from tower 14 to hut 26, shown in Figure 1.

Referring still to Figure 2, wireless feeder 12' comprises a multiplexing 20 waveguide network 30' located at each end of elliptical waveguide 28' to combine frequencies, i.e., transmit and receive, and applications, e.g., a third generation (3G) wireless system and a personal communications services (PCS) system. To this end, waveguide networks 30' comprise ports 42a and 42b having a single polarization. A limitation of an elliptical waveguide is ability to 25 support only one polarization.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the physical dimensions of elliptical waveguide 28' and waveguide networks 30' determine, in part, the usable frequency range of wireless feeder 28'. The further specifics of constructing such an elliptical waveguide and waveguide networks, and the

5 tuning of the same, are well known to those skilled in the art.

For example, a 3G wireless system covering 1,920 to 2,170 Megahertz (MHz), as assigned to 3G services throughout most of the world, may utilize antenna 22a having a single polarization and electronics 32a, shown in Figure 1, through ports 42a, while a PCS system, e.g., 1,800 or 1,900 MHz, utilizes 10 antenna 28b also having a single polarization and electronics 28b through ports 42b. Moreover, the 3G system and the PCS system may be owned and operated by the same or different service providers, such as, for example, AT&T, Sprint, Verizon, etc. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that other systems, e.g., 2G, 2.5G, GRPS, IMT-2000, UMTS, CDMA, W-CDMA, FOMA, CDMA2000, 15 etc., using differing or the same frequencies may also be used as desired without departing from the present invention.

Referring now to Figure 3, a diagram of an alternative multiband/multichannel wireless feeder 12" including a circular waveguide 28" is shown. Figure 3A shows a cross-sectional view of circular waveguide 28" along 20 line 3A-3A of Figure 3 for purposes of further illustration.

A circular waveguide may be preferred to a rectangular or elliptical waveguide in installations where longer lengths are required since circular waveguides generally have less attenuation than either rectangular or elliptical waveguides. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, a principle difference 25 between a circular waveguide and rectangular or elliptical waveguide is the

manner in which energy is fed and removed from the waveguide. Further, due to symmetrical construction, a circular waveguide is configured to support circular, horizontal, and vertical polarizations, or dual polarizations. Thus, one advantage of a circular waveguide may be the ability to support dual or multiple
5 polarizations.

Referring still to Figure 3, the connectors of circular waveguide 28" are indicated a reference numeral 38'. Portions 40' of connectors 38' form a transition between the circular cross-section 3A-3A and a coupling (not shown) resulting in a closed system, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

10 Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the physical dimensions of circular waveguide 28" and waveguide networks 30" determine, in part, the usable frequency range of wireless feeder 28". The further specifics of constructing such a circular waveguide and waveguide networks, and the tuning of the same, are well known to those skilled in the art.

15 Wireless feeder 12" comprises a multiplexing waveguide network 30" located at each end of circular waveguide 28" to combine frequencies, i.e., transmit and receive, and applications, e.g., a third generation (3G) wireless system and a personal communications services (PCS) system. To this end, waveguide networks 30" comprise ports 44a-b and 46a-b.

20 For example, a 3G wireless system may utilize antenna 22a having a dual polarization and electronics 32a, shown in Figure 1, through ports 44a and 44b, a first and second polarization being associated with ports 44a and 44b, respectively. Simultaneously, a PCS system may antenna 28b also having a dual polarization and electronics 28b through ports 46a and 46b. The 3G
25 system and the PCS system may be owned and operated by the same or

different service providers, such as, for example, AT&T, Sprint, Verizon, etc.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that other systems, e.g., 2G, 2.5G, GRPS, IMT-2000, UMTS, CDMA, W-CDMA, FOMA, CDMA2000, etc., using differing or the same frequencies may also be used as desired without departing from the

5 present invention.

While the present invention has been illustrated by the description of the embodiments thereof, and while the embodiments have been described in considerable detail, it is not the intention of the applicants to restrict or in any way limit the scope of the appended claims to such detail. For example, it will be
10 understood that an antenna may have one or more, e.g., dual, polarizations. Moreover, a waveguide may be elliptical, circular, or even rectangle or rigid, each having their own particular advantages depending on the installation. Additional advantages and modifications will readily appear to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details
15 representative apparatus and method, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from such details without departure from the spirit or scope of applicants' general inventive concept.